TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1894.

Advertisements for THE WHERLY BUS, tomed norrow morning, must be handed in this evenma before 6 o'clock.

Local News.—The City and Ruburten News Burcau of the United Pages and New York Associated Pages as 11 to 78 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Come On, Macduff!

The presence of DAVID B. HILL at the head of the Democratic movements in New York makes it certain that this is going to be an active campaign. In spite of Cuckoos and Brooklyn Dabebicks and many other sorts of croakers and squawkers, there will be the grimmest kind of a shindy, a pininghot mellay. Maine and Vermont and the rest of the names on the beadroll of calamity, don't count here. The Democrats of New York are in for fun and a fight, regardless of Mugwumps, cowards, traitors, fools, and, if need be, the Administration. Keep back your obituary poetry for the present. The New York Democrats are not going to be licked without one of the finest fights to a finish that have been seen since TUBAL CAIN went in for free iron; and even if they should be licked, as a memorial of the triumphs of the Administration, they will live to fight again.

The broad of political cutthroats that is trying to stab the New York Democracy is making a fruitless effort. "The grave's not dug where traiter hands shall lay.
In haste and hate, that murdered cores away."

The Rally of the Democracy.

The Democrats who either from pique or ecount of the decision arrived at by the Democratic State Convention in the case of the contesting delegations from this county and Kings county, or on account of any factional or personal animosity against Senator Hill, refuse to support him, must think very much of their grudges and very little of their party. Senator HILL is following no personal desire or plan of ambition of his own in consenting to become the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Democracy of New York has taken him against his will, by right of eminent domain. To save the Democratic party of this State, to make a stand in the great Democratic rout that has reached from Maine to Oregon, is his hope and purpose. If he is disappointed and defeated in that purpose and that hope, then all that has been won by the New York Democracy in ten years will be lost. The Republican apportionment will prevail, and the Legislature will be Republican for an indefinite period. Senator HILL in his speech of acceptance estimated the duration of Republican control of the Legislature at twenty years, but should the Republican constitutional amendment providing for a Senate representing the minority be carried, it might be impossible for the Democrats to regain all branches of the State Government in a great many years, for the Republicans will not show any more alacrity is calling the next Constitutional Convention than hey showed in providing for the constitutional enumeration of the inhabitants.

Everybody knows that to give New York to the Republicans this year is practically to give it to the Republicans in 1896. They would have an immense advantage, and it would be most difficult to dislodge them. But the worst result of Republican success in New York this year would be the almost irresistible impetus it would give to the forces of Republican reaction, and it would leave the national Democracy utterly demoralized all along the line.

Every Democrat who cares anything for Democratic principles or for the future of the Democracy, should join Senator HILL in his brave rally.

## No Eleemosynary Candidate!

Some Republicans, prematurely seeking, before the municipal battle has really be gun, to promote the prospects of their canlidate for Mayor, have seized upon the fact that Col. STRONG is Treasurer of St. John's Guild, and are proclaiming as one of his qualifications this evidence of benevolence and public spirit. They seem to suppose that the voters of the chief city of the United States can be influenced by collateral considerations of this sort. It is due to Col STRONG, who is only a tentative candidate as yet, his formal acceptance of the Republican nomination being still dependent on further negotiations, to say that he is in no way personally responsible for the injudicious claims of these unwise supporters. But this unmannerly and audacious intermingling of private charity and philanthropy with public duties of an important character, does Col. STRONG an injury not easy to ignore.

The office of Mayor of New York is not ar eleemosynary post. It is not bestowed by the voters upon the man whose private benefactions or whose known public contributions in cash amount to the largest figure in a year, even if the year be the year preceding an election of a Mayor. It is not a prize offered in the political lottery as an incitement for public alms giving or alms collecting, but a serious trust which, properly administered, redounds greatly to the benefit of the people of New York, and to their happiness, progress, well being, and protection under the law.

When the Hon. RUSSELL SAGE, a distinguished and opulent citizen of this town, was a candidate for Congress some years ago, in the Rensselser district, one of his opponents made a great attack upon his charitable impulses; but the people of Troy, who know a good man when they see him, took little stock in such arguments against Mr. SAGE, and that gentleman was elected and reëlected, too. Of how little efficacy are such appeals as these: Vote for JONES, the man who supplies the free nails! Vote for ROBINSON, the man who gives away buckwheat cakes at cost! Vote for SMITH. who makes no profit on his clams when a candidate for election!

Nor was the position of the voters of Troy, when this issue was put plainly before them in the case of the Hon. RUSSELL SAGE, different from what the judgment of the voters of New York would be or would have been under similar circumstances. Vote for JAMES HARPER, who sells books at cost whenever a candidate! Vote for Jacob WESTERVELT, who distributes shingles free at the dock instead of selling them to the highest bidder as others do! Vote for GIDEON LEE, and get your shoes at cost, an offer good only until election day! Vote for ANDREW MICELE, and get free tobacco, cheroots, and clay pipes! Vote for DE WITT CLINTON, and have your law business attended to free! Vote for WILLIAM V. BRADY, and every new housekeeper will be presented with a silver spoon, duplicates changed after election!

anything resembling this? It does not. the Handsomest Man in the World. Those

Such self-seeking announcements in the interest of any candidate, would have been fatal to his prospects in the past. Again, therefore, we say to the injudicious friends of Col. WILLIAM L. STRONG that his long and creditable connection with St. John's Guild, one of our conspicuous charities, has nothing whatever to do with his fitness for the office of Mayor of New York or his popularity as a candidate for that post.

Italian Catholics and Signor Crispi.

It was, of course, to be expected that Italian Radicals, outside of the devoted personal adherents of Signor Crispi, would express disapproval of the Prime Minister's speech at Naples, in which he proclaimed the conviction that Church and State must cooperate against the enemies of the present social system. But how has the overture, which seemed to be embodied in that speech, been received by the Vatican? Some light is thrown upon this subject by the London Tablet, which collects in a recent number the comments of several Italian newspapers that are supposed to represent with more or less fidelity the views of LEO XIII. The purport of their declarations is that a restitution of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope cannot be looked for, and that, in the absence thereof, no compromise between the Papacy and the civil power in Italy is possible. In short, the Catholic organs are unanimous in reminding Signor CRISPI that his change of heart must be manifested in deeds rather than in words. It is true enough that the pilgrimage to

Canossa involves penance and restitution no less than professions of faith. The German Emperor who made the memorable journey recognized its implied obligations, and Bis-MARCK, when seeking the support of German Catholics in the Reichstag, acknowledged that he must earn it by repealing most of the FALK laws. Remembering these things, the Voce della Verità, while congratulating Signor CRISPI on his conversion, would like to see some earnest of it in "the restoration of the Decalogue and the divine law which," it says, "the Italian Government has not merely forgotten, but trampled under foot." The Osservatore Romano deems it necessary to make an historical rectification of what it terms the confusion of phrases in the Prime Minister's speech. "It must be borne in mind," it says, "that the formula 'God, King, and country' is neither a paraphrase nor a logical deduction from MAZ-ZINI'S 'God and the people,' but a simple repetition of the Catholic and monarchical motto of ancient Spain." The same newspaper thinks that the like may be said of Signor CRISPI's use of the phrase "In hoc signo vinces." This it calls an irrelevant parody of the miraculous words which the Emperor CONSTANTINE is reported to have read at the Ponte Milvio shining beneath the cross. In the enunciation, however, of this sentence by Signor CRISPI the Tablet recognizes considerable progress since at Palermo in 1889 he put forward the Dea Ragione, or goddess of reason, as the tutelary genius of Italian thought. The Italia del Popolo thinks it discerns a levity of mind in such an oscillation between the extremes of skepticism and belief, and sees fit to describe as pasquinades "these histrionic appeals to heaven and religion" on the part of "an old adventurer who has passed one half of his life in denying his King and the other half in denying his Creator." The alleged futility of Signor CRISPI's attempt to make use of religion as a counter in the political game, while still holding the cards of a maker of an indivisible Italy, is dwelt upon by the Unità Cattolica. It suggests that "before talk of reconciliation should come mention of reparation. To Signor Crispi we would put the question. 'Are you ready to undo the work of the revolution in regard to the Church; to restore to the Pope effective and tangible sovereignty, liberty, and independence within the limits assigned by history and the Pontifical rights; in a word, to overturn from top to bottom all that constitutes nodern Italy !" To impartial onlookers it may seem that

these Italian Catholic editors are inclined to | cal faculty must desire, that it shall be disbe more Papistical than the Pope; as if, in | covered. Researches toward the discovery other words, they are disposed to ask too much, and, above all, too much at once. Had the representatives of Christianity been as exacting in A. D. 325, the chances are that they would not have obtained even toleration from Constanting, much less the ultimate conversion of that Emperor. It is not against Signor CRISPI, but in his favor, that he has hitherto been a Radical of Radicals. The Radicals constitute three-fourths of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and it is only from a powerful member of their party that the friends of the Papacy have anything to hope for. We observe that the Tablet has sense enough to see that even from what Signor CRISPI said at Naples one can forecast a state of relative tranquillity, and that men of good will on both sides are glad to hail its advent. Everything must have a beginning, and they that sincerely desire an end will promote the initial movements toward it.

#### Portrait of the Handsomest Man in the World.

Such joy as an archeologist would feel if he should come upon the true effigy, in marble or terra cotta, of PARIS or HYLAS or HYACISTRUS, every student of the beautiful will feel when he sees in this morning's SUN a portrait of the Handsomest Man in the World. Even readers of duller esthetic perceptions must acknowledge a thrill at the mere mention of that name now world beloved and universal, of Commander CID HEDGES. His is the rarest and most coveted of distinctions. The fame of philosophers and orators and artists and poets, and even of great generals and conquerors, is provincial after all. Differences of language and taste and opinion restrict its range. But there is no country, civilized or savage, where Commander CID HEDGES would not be admired. There is no ocean from whose depths the mermaids would not beckon to him and shake their golden combs. Him the cannibals of New Guinea would save for their dessert. Him Boston rises to salute even in the heat of a baseball game. Such

s the all-compelling power of beauty. We deeply regret that the portrait of this fortunate and eminent Bostonian is so lamentably and almost criminally unjust. The simple truth is that no camera can stand before that intolerable radiance of loveliness. The glass is fused instantaneously. The veil of that dark chamber burns in a jiffy. Too often the incautious, peoping photographer pays for his folly with the loss of his eyes or his life. Nor is the portrait painter more successful. The paints sulk and congeal as if knowing the inferiority of their best blending to the miracle before them. The canvas shrinks in fright The painter's hand trembles and fails Neither nature nor art, neither light nor paint, is able to reproduce the noble outline, the consummate grace, the martial splendor, tempered with the solidity of the citizen and Does the civic history of New York reveal the pensiveness of the poet, that characterize

happy travellers that have seen him marching to the Old South Church on election day at the head of the Ancient and Honor able Artillery Company, the oldest military organization in this country and the thirstiest in the world, will not recognize the pale travesty called a portrait. Where is the Mediterranean depth and agure brilliance of those eyes? Where is the imperial brow ! Something of its beauty survives even in this portrait, evidently the sketch from memory of an unskilful hand. The crinkling, sunny effect of the hair is barely indicated. The ear does not look, as it should, a conch breathing martial music. Even the pure outline of the cheek has disappeared in a desert of characteriess white. The wonderful moustache is there, but not all its perfection of form and none of its charm of color. Where is its golden undercurrent? The cascade of gray is not all. Only the chin of the portrait is worthy of the subject. It is the set chin of the warrior, the man of action, not the loose chin of the orator. Governor GREENHALGE would give his New Hampshire farm for such a chin.

Wretched as it is, this is the only portrait extant of the Handsomest Man in the World. We believe that he will be in this town today or to-morrow on his way home from Washington. Those who fail to see his face may die without knowing what Beauty is. Those who see him in uniform will get a clearer idea of the Japanese-Chinese war.

### Can Electricity Cure?

A large number of members of the regular medical faculty of this State and other States were present at the Convention of the American Electro-Therapeutical Association held here through last week. Among them were men of high rank in the profession and of high repute as practitioners. A mere reference to the list of names of those who read papers, or took part in the debates, or told the results of their experiments and experience, gives all the evidence that can be needed of their standing in the scientific world. It might look invidious for us to speak of individual members whose qualifications are recognized by their professional brethren; but we may say that in the election of Dr. WILLIAM L. JACKSON of Boston as President, the Association commanded a large measure of respect. The Convention was attended by members of the Association who had come from many of the cities and States of the Union.

The object of the Association is to seek to

determine to what extent and in what ways the electric potencies can be made serviceable in medical practice, if, indeed, they may thus be made serviceable under the recognized laws of science. Its members are in quirers; they are experimenters; they are seekers for knowledge upon a subject which is but very imperfectly understood, and with which many charlatans and mountebanks have played upon popular credulity, to their own gain. "Let us," said the President of the Association in his opening address, "let us strive to discover the laws of the action of the electric current upon the human body under varying circumstances." That this purpose predominated among the members of the Association who met here in Convention last week was made evident by the character of the papers that were read and discussed. They were mainly of a suggestive nature; they were often the rehearsal of the outcome of practical tests; many of them were as satisfactory as are the papers ordinarily read on medical themes; very few of them were of the cocksure or bumptious kind. It may be said in the large, that a reasonable and scientific spirit pervaded the Electro-Therapeutical Convention. Its members sought light from the recognized masters of electrical science; they even sought it, and obtained it, from Mr. NIKOLA TESLA,

an electrician of much repute. We give no judgment upon the value of any of the electro-therapeutical theories that were propounded at the Convention. If there be a discoverable science of electro therapeutics, we desire, as the whole mediof it are carried on, at this time, by the scientific men of all the countries of the world. In nearly the whole of the medical colleges in the United States, attention is given to the subject and in at least twenty-seven of them special electric clinics for practical service bave been established.

We are willing to believe a good deal about electricity. We shall believe only what is proved about it. If it be useful as a curative agency in the case of many of the maladies that afflict mankind, we shall be very happy to know the fact.

## Speak Out !

Mr. CLEVELAND and his friends insepara ble should remember that he gives twice who gives quickly. A prompt and ringing declaration that they are not only beneficiaries of the Democratic party, but its loyal partisans, and earnest supporters of the Democratic ticket in New York, cannot come

too soon. It may come too late. Some word from the Administration should come at once, for its own credit as well as for the deserts of the New York Democracy. Unless the delay in speaking is to obtain a better political bargain, it can have no other purpose than to prolong the hope of Administration help as long as possible, and hence have it collapse the moment most damaging to the HILL canvass. In the name of the Democratic party the Administration is bound to declare itself positively; and in the name of fair play in politics it is bound to declare

itself at once Let New York hear from Mr. CLEVELAND.

Our esteemed neighbor, the Times, re marks that Col. STRONG's nomination evokes only a "reluctant and disheartened approvafrom the sincerely non-partisan friends of good government," but good government has very ew such friends left. The Times once was such a friend, and so was the ideal yellow-jacketed Mugwump, Mr. COUDERT, who our reformed contemporary thinks would make a good Demo candidate for Mayor now. At present this is the sort of a man Mr. COUDERT is, in his

" It is lovely talk, quite suited for Sunday-school children, this contention that the of a business cor-city should be conducted like those of a business cor-city should be conducted like those of a business corion, and that politics should have no part in Bosh! Every man who is fit to be Mayor of New York, every man who deserves selection as a canditate for that post, is and should be an intense parti-san. He should have pronounced and fixed views re-garding positics, and he will use his place in making appointments and in other ways for the furtherance f what he considers the good of his country."

The non-partisan movement seems to have een a curtain for straight-out partisan politics from the first. Of course its innocent promoters didn't appreciate that fact.

English politics will be enlivened if GLADnet has missed him for a year; Parliament has missed him, as have the Liberal party, the Irish members, the Tories, and the British people at arge. Things are different since GLADSTONE retired for a rest. We learn from our London con emporaries that he is freshcued up, that his eye-

sight is good enough, that he is champing the bit, that he does not like the way things go in Parliament, and that he must have some other occupation than translating Latin poetry or writing upon theology. We say, let him jump into the arena again, if he likes to. He must see that the Liberals and the Radicals and the Home Rulers and the Unionists and the Conservatives and Tom MANN and Lord SALISBURY need dressing up. He must know that British interests all over the world have been neglected since he stepped down and out. He must see that the party of which he was so long the leader is going to the dogs since he let it go by itself; that Queen Vicrouia has not been properly advised since he ceased to be her adviser, and that the Liberals will be beaten in the next election if he does not resume the leadership of them. It is very likely that he can again become Prime Minister if he desires the office. He has just raised a storm over the question of local option, and that may nelp him. England does not feel at home without its grand old man (born 1800),

We commend to people in this city and in all other cities some remarks which we repub-lish from a most eminent critic, Gorden and Forest, on the misuse of public property in the case of the Harlem River Driveway. abuses are merely possibilities of the future they should be guarded against and avoided. When they are present, as they are now in New York, and actually doing the damage they are bound to do when tolerated, they should be peremptorily stopped, no matter at what time of the year they occur.

The wave of Democratic Interest in the omination of Senator Hill comes even from the State of Washington. One of the sturdiest Democrats in that State, Mr. GEORGE HAZZARD, Secretary of its Democratic Society, informs a candidate for Congress, Col. Lewis, that Senator Hill and other prominent men had been exected in the Pacific northwest this autumn, and of Senator Hill, especially, he says this:

"Rad it been secretly agreed between the Ad distration and Senator Hull that he was to go the floor of the Senate and advocate a certain course, and then subsequently the President was to endorse this course by writing, first, a letter for William L. Wilson, and, second, a letter to Rep-resentative Catchina of Mississippi, Scinator Hill. ould not have been more completely endorsed and approved as the one Great Prophet of Democracy pure and undefiled, from the Presidential standpoint, than by Mr. Clavel and writing the two letters above referred to, and if I should now deny that Senator Hug. is the most distinguished living man speaking the English language, and that he will in the next twenty years ut a greater figure in peace in America than Naro-Kon did in war in Europe between the bridge of Lodi n 1796 and the field of Waterloo in 1815, it would be an attempt to deceive my Democratic brethren, and this I will not do, and as peace triumphs over war so nator Hill's career triumph over that of the great Narot gos in this, that his last years will be his

The spirit of Democracy, which is unconquerable, has been stirred to its depths by the nom! nation of Hill in New York.

We misprinted the other day the signature of HOWARD J. HERRICK at the bottom of an admirable letter rebuking the thought of b the Democratic ticket in New York. Mr. HER RICK is the editor of the Martin County Sun of Williamston, N. C., and his fervor for the success of the Democratic candidate here is a sign of the intense interest pervading the general Democracy for the party's success on its most famous battle ground.

It is to be hoped that the European pow ers will not be too hasty in blocking the opera tions of Japan in China. Let this remarkable new force in the East develop itself. Let the great Oriental emancipator work out its manifest mission without undue interference by the jealous peoples of the West.

The baseball nine from Baltimore got the fourth and final instalment of defeat yesterday. and the Temple Cup and the glory belong t New York. The Giants are insuperably gigantic, and in finer condition than at the beginning of the season. They would be a credit to the championship, and no doubt they will seize that

Taking account of affairs in Europe, and the attitude of the great powers toward each other, it does not seem as if France is justified in expending any great amount of her resources in Madagascar, or Siam, or Tonquin, or West ern Africa, or any other far-off region.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That a community or a portion of a community is inifferent to its own interests does not, in my onin ion, relieve a properly managed newspaper from the responsibility of interference.

To me it is the greatest wonder in the world that the people doing business on Broadway do not appreciate that if the plan of the Commis sion is carried out the street will be upset and rendered almost impassable for years, and, fur-thermore, it is questionable if additional transit lines should be allowed on Broadway, either above or below.

Its present facilities are sufficient, and the effort should be to draw from rather than add to the present congested condition of lower Broadway. lroadway.

At certain hours now it is difficult to pas-long the street on account of the crowd. Con along the street on account of the crowd. Con-sider the effect if elevated or tunnel stations ar established so as to draw the crowds from othe

What is wanted are lines of transit located way from Broadway, but near enough to be asily reached. B. S. H. New Your, Oct. 8, 1894.

## Policemen Want Night Sticks Again

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I read in this day's SUN where Superintendent Byrnes, when aaked by a grand juror why better police protection was not afforded to wards of the city lying up town, said that the posts in these ward owing to the comparative smallness of the force, owing to the comparative smallness of the force, were necessarily so long that it took a policeman a good deal of time to cover his post.

Now I would wish to say, in reply to the Superintendent's statement, that, no matter how short the posts may be, a policeman, with no other protection than his hands by his sides, is of no earthly use when he has to deal with gangs of thieves, thugs, and rufflans, who infest and prowi the streets at all hours, day and night. Believe me, New York is not yet so far advanced in knowledge, civilization, and refinement, that the patrolman's night stick can, with reason, be disregarded or declared unnecessary.

New York, Oct. 6. NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

## Altgeld Was Worse

From the Washington Star. It was at a Democratic meeting in a town of about 2,000 people in southern Illinois. The speaker had an audience of about 400, because the farmers had all come in from the surrounding country. The orator was warmed up to his aubject, and he was protesting against the injustice of holding the Democrats response able for all the life of existence. The partic especially could not be laid to Democratic doors. The hard times would have come any way, he urged. It was right to the middle of the dry season, which hade fair to eat up the State, and finally the speaker said: "I have been patiently waiting for some of my Republican friends to say that the Democrats brought on the drought." At that point a young farmer, an intelligent-looking tellow, rose up in his chair and bellowed from the sudience: "The drought ain't no worse than Altgeld." Three-fourths of that audience were Democrats, but this scutiment seemed to need with such universal spontaneous approval that a shout of approbation went up, and the half resounded with. "True for you." That's so," "Amen," and the like.

#### Hill farited to Missouri. From the St. Louis Bryublic

As a Democrat who has the greatest admiration for the most determined and most successful fighter in the ranks of his party, I ask you, in conjunction with a host of other fighting Democrafs throughout Mis-souri, to do what you can with our Democratic state committee to have thom to vite to our State during the present campaign, to make at least one specia, the on David B. Hill, the next Governor of New York, Senator Hill is to-day the most conspicuous figure i American politics. He has thousands of friends in Missouri who would assemble from all parts of the State to see and hear him if he could find time to spend a day with us. No Domocrat since the days of Jeffer son and Jackson could so cuthuse our Democratic hosts. Why not get him here? J. S. Hackset. MORRALY, Mr., Oct. 1.

FORE DOWN THE SCHEME!

dditional Suggestions on the Financial Aspects of the Rapid Transit Act.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Through an accidental error I omitted to give, in my in terview on the Rapid Transit act, the exact figures of the annual revenues of the Sinking Fund at the latest accessible date. Allow me to do so now, for the sake of accuracy. According to the last published report of the Comptroller, issued in 1803, the total revenues f the fund for 1802 were \$7,040,512.47. This includes \$1,136,426,36 for "redemption of the

city debt; transfer from city treasury under

constitutional amendment adopted Nov. 4. This last-mentioned amount has no ust connection with the general sinking fund. The constitutional provision limiting the amount of indebtedness reads: Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water, but the terms of the bonds issued to provide for the supply of water shall not exceed twenty years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of the said bonds at their maturity." seen that the amount raised for the water supply debt is made a special sinking fund, and has no proper relation to the general fund. But my allusion to the annual revenues of the sinking fund had for its principal object to make known the fact that such revenues, whatever the amount, were annually consumed in the current expenditures for permanent improvements and could not be relied on to aid in the payment of the debt proposed to be incurred by the Rapid Transit Commissioners for the con uplated underground railroad. If a prominent gentleman connected with the

hamber of Commerce is correctly reported, he said that "under no circumstances could the expense for the proposed underground expenditure exceed fifty millions of dollars." Is this entirely candid and fair to the community? Does he mean that if the work is found to exceed fifty millions in cost, the excavation is to be the grave of that enormous sum, and the job is to be given up and the dangerous cavity boarded over for the speculative inquiry of future generations as to a colessal folly It is perfectly well known that experts fix the amount required for the undertaking at a sum exceeding eighty millions of dollars. The fifty millions named in the act is but the beginning, not to be exceeded "without the consent of the Legislature," which would only involve a formal application for the required consent. Surely, no one would pretent that when the people vote to have the work done at the city's expense there is to be any halting until all the money required is provided. The difficulties to be encountered in constructing a tunnel through Manhattan Island are very formidable, including gneiss rock, the suppression of water courses, and arresting the operation of quicksands, requiring the highest skill in engineering and the most costly in execution known to experience anywhere. These difficulties will be enhanced when down town is reached, where the enormously heavy buildings, not built with reference to the proposed substructure, are threatened.

There appears to be a disposition to avoid the consideration of the very serious questions involved in this gigantic measure and to rush it through without legitimate examination. No one is to stop to think; if he does he is frowned upon by our best citizens. If it is a scheme which the people should support on its merits, why not present the issue fully and squarely? What newspaper favoring the project tells its readers that the absolute limit of the city's borrowing capacity is less than \$58,000,000, and it ed to spend in a brief period \$50,000,-000 of this amount for this underground experiment, to the sacrifice of all the other legitimate objects of city requirement and develop nent, including the improvement of the parks. the establishment of required docks for this great commercial metropolis, schoolhouses and grounds, and the other important purposes al-

But it is said that the continuance of the prac tice of increasing the assessed value of the real estate of the taxpayers to reduce the rate of taxation will enlarge the margin for borrowing. Is this rate of increase likely to continue? Hav we not, for a long time, seen the press full of condemnation and even ridicule of the system of increasing assessed values to diminish the rate of taxation, although the expenses of government and the amount imposed is largely greater each year? The taxpayer, slowest of comprenension, has at last learned that it is no advantage to him to be told that the rate is lower if the amount he has to pay is greater each time the bill is presented to him.

This sort of thing is not practical politics: it is elusive romance. If it be true that the system of increasing values with the motive stated, has been going on for years, does it not necessarily follow that such sed values have been unnaturally increase and that the time has arrived when the values of the real estate for taxation should return to a normal standard? We have seen that last year with the shrinkage in values of every security in every market, and when owners of city prop rty could scarcely get within thirty per cent. of the price for their land that ruled in prosper ous times, yet the total assessed value for the entire city was largely increased.

Now this unwarrantable increase of values in s positive injury to our taxpayers, because it en ourages and justifies the State Assessors in imposing an excessive proportion of the State tax the city, to be taken from the pockets of our taxpayers. The State Assessors have imposed \$4,720,545.19 as the proportion of the State tax to be paid by our city for this year, approach ng 50 per cent, of the entire State tax. To get at this amount they reduced the original assessed values of 1893 in thirty-eight counties of the State to the extent of \$145. 867,956, but added \$67,962,492 to the saseseed values of this county. Albany county is thus reduced eleven millions, Erie fifeen millions, Rensselaer sixteen millions, and the like. Every year the valuations of our city officials are, however, taken as a basis for an ad-ditional increase by the State authorities. So that when our municipal raiers expand so liberally, in assessed values, for the purpose of guarding the rate, the State Assessors gladly seize the opportunity to add to the load of State taxation hat our property owners are called on to pay. In the years from 1880 to 1892 the as minations were increased by a total of \$1.471 .-

141,055. Here is a tabulated statement of the ncrease in each year: .. \$195,979,950,1867 \$119,725,885 111.617.089 1888 118,485,063 196,899,508 1889 113,919,639 1891 116,524,167

80.997,500

119,145,N90 1509.

99,973,926

The amount of the assessed valuation of real estate for the year 1890 was \$1,398,290,007; added by State assessors, \$110,524,107, making a valuation of \$1,514,814,174 upon which this city is called to pay State tax. There is no forsearance or exception; the city valuations are only used to increase them. This is a very serious matter, for if some of the great State projects now proposed should be carried into operation the city taxation for State purposes would become excessively burdensome and oppressive. is it not too plain to require even mention that the increase of assessed values for the purpose of adding to the borrowing margin should be very carefully guarded? But if valuations can

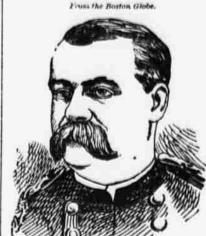
be increased, will they keep pace with the prac-

tically unlimited demands for this underground exploration? Suppose instead of \$30,000,000. \$80,000,000 or \$100,000,000 should be required? It is said by the underground explorers that interest and principal are to be paid from the rollts of the enterprise. I will not stop to critise that statement, assuming the speculation to succeed. But if there are no profits, what then? Private capital has declared that the underground scheme cannot be made to pay, in competition with the existing modes of rapid transit. and without any guarantee against future rivalry. Capitalists won't touch it, or even look The Legislature may at the next session direct the viaduct grant to be carried into effect,

which would give real rapid transit above with all nature's improvements for that way of travel over the underground the highest rate of speed; or it may provide for the operation of the 32d section of the Rapid Transit act of 1801, which, practically, allows unlimited extension of the existing elevated rail roads. If the proposed underground endeavou fail, who is to pay the interest and princips of the fifty or eighty millions of dollars of bonds? The city, or the bondholders who have paid their money for a city bond which does not mean anything, and has only been issued, apparently, for the fun of the thing? Will the guarantee the debt, principal and interest?

This is a very interesting point, which require considerable elucidation and which, I think, should be fully explained, before we go any further, by those who are so enthusiastic about the expenditure of fifty to eighty millions of dollars in a mere trial effort against the solid judgment PETER B. SWEENY. NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

The Handsomest Man in the World,



CONMANDER CID REDGES.

BAY RIDGE FERRY RIGHT SOLD President Man of the New York and Sea

Beach Rattrond Company Gets It. Comptroller Fitch, after a delay of more than year, sold the franchise yesterday of the ferry from the foot of Whitehall street to Bay Ridge at Sixty-fifth street. It brought the high price of 21 1-10 per cent, of the gross receipts. The purchaser is Alrick H. Man, President of the New York and Sea Beach Railroad Company. John W. Ambrose, President of the Thirtyninth Street Ferry, whose slip adjoins that of the Bay Ridge Ferry, was the other competitor. Between them they made the sale a lively one. The Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, the present lessees, made no attempt to enter

into the competition. A. B. Boardmann, counsel for the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, was one of the irst comers. He called the Comptroller to one side and told him that, owing to the unsettled state of Staten Island Ferry matters, he thought t better to postpone the sale two weeks. "It

state of Staten Island Ferry matters, he thought it better to postpone the sale two weeks. "It would be well to know who is the lessee of the Staten Island Ferry." said he, "before you try to get the Bay Ridge Ferry off your hands."

Mr. Ambrose arrived just then and the Comptroller consulted with him. He was agreeable to an adjournment and the sale would have again been postponed for two weeks had not Man entered at that point and objected.

The Comptroller announced that the sale would take place. The terms of sale were that the lease of the ferry would be sold for ten years to the highest bidder, who would be required to pay the auctioneer's fees and a quarter's rent in advance, \$8,000 to, the present lessees for the buildings at the foot of Whitehall street, a fair price (to be agreed upon later) for the boats, and per cent of the gross receipts, or at least \$15,000 a year, to the city. The new purchaser would be also required to provide improved facilities for the landing of passengers on the Long Island side. "Now, gentlemen," said the auctioneer, when he got a chance to talk, "how much am I bid?"

Mr. Man bid the upset price, Ambross bid 6 per cent, and then the bidding went up without cessation as follows: 6 1-10: 7: 7 1-10: 8: 8 1-10: 9: 9 1-10: 10: 10: 1-10: 11.

The auctioneer caught his breath and, turning to the Comptroller, said: "This looks pretty good for the city."

The bidding was not so rapid after this, and both biddiers took occasion to consult with their

The auctioner lier, said: "This looks pretty good for the city."

The bidding was not so rapid after this, and both bidders took occasion to consult with their colleagues frequently. Ambrose led, increasing his bud nine-tenths each time, while Man only went up one-tenth. They paused when they reached 19:1-10, and then Ambrose bid 19½, on condition that he could use another ferry slip than the one indicated. The Comproller would not accept his bid. Then he bid 19½ unconditionally, and the bidding crept up to 20:6-10.

Man was getting nervous. He interrupted the auctioneer to tell him about another suit that was pending, and asked the Comproller what he was going to do about it.

"We'll do all we agree to do," said the Comptroller.

"Twenty-one," said Ambrose. Man bit his lip, twirled his thumb, and thought long time.
"Going, going, going at twenty-o-n-e," said

the auctioneer.
"One-tenth," whispered Man.
Ambrose consulted with his colleagues, and
then, coming back to the table, said: Let him
have it." The necessary details, such as the payment of first quarter's rent, were then complied a. Man said he was very well satisfied with

MINNA IRVING UPHOLDS HISTORY. Her Great-grandfather Not a Revolu-

# tionary Soldier, She Says.

The Revolutionary Soldiers' Monument at Tarrytown, which is to be unveiled on Oct. 19 in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, is causing a lot of unexpected trouble for the Executive Committee in charge of its preparation. The name of Sergeant Isaac Martling, which is one of those cut in the granite base of the monument, is the cause of this trouble. Minna Irving, the Tarrytown poetess, says she

a great-great-granddaughter of Isaac Martling, and that she knows his name does not belong among those of Revolutionary soldiers. The committee consists of Samuel Requa Ben-son Ferris, M. D. Raymond, editor of the Tarry-town Argus, William T. Lockwood, and R. B.

Coutant.

These men have been turning deaf ears to the plaints of the poetess. Yesterday she sent this letter to them:

plaints of the poetess. Yesterday she sent this letter to them:

I herewith make a formal demand that the name of my great-great-grandfather. "Sergt." Isaac Marting, be erased from he Sevolutionary Soliters' Monument before it is unveiled to the public on Oct. 19. as he was not a solder of the revolution, but a simple citizen, who was allied in injurious flight during a Tory raid on the village. I understand that M. D. Raymond is responsible for this hunder, and beg leave to signest that the present allows the resulting and the village. I understand first M. D. Raymond's dryss mattheway the present plaster or Mr. Raymond's dryss mattheway the present plaster or Mr. Raymond's dryss mattheway the first hunder of the present. Abram Marting my great-grandfather is herder, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallies in Briter, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallies in Briter, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallies and British of the Mr. I have been cought to read the Instruction. In my great-grandfather's headstone at Elmsford. If you will be good enough to read the Instruction on my great-grandgather's headstone in the out sleep Mr. Isaac Marting, who was inhumanly also he year of surrender of Cornwallies and the surrender of Cornwallies of the most sleep Mr. Isaac Marting, who was inhumanly also he year of the monument before it is unveiled, or show me historical proof why it should be there.

Mr. Raymond was asked yesterday if he had

Mr. Raymond was asked yesterday if he had anything to say about these statements of Minna Irving's. He grew red in the face and seemed mabled to speak for a few minutes.

"Don't mention the name of Minna Irving to me again." he finally burst forth. "Sergeant Isaac Marting was a veteran of the French and Indian wer and of the American Revolution."

#### MISSIONARIES IN THE EAST. Bwellers in China and Corea Should Not Express Partison Sentiments. The following was issued by the Presbyterian

oard of Foreign Missions yesterday: "Frequent letters of inquiry having been received as to the probable safety of our missionartes in China, Corea, and Japan during the present war, the Board would express the belief that in view of the precautions which have been that in view of the precautions which have been taken by the various Western powers, including the United States, there is reason to hope that no loss of life or serious trouble will affect our mission ctries, though it is possible that some who are in the interior stations may find it prucent to withdraw to the treaty ports, especially in Coron and China. The Board would suggest, however that in view of the delicacy of the situation, both the countries involved being scrupied as mission fields, there is great need of prudence on the part of the missionaries and all newspaper correspondents in the expression of sentiments which may seem to bear a partisan character or a drift of national sympathy, and so may irritate any of the parties concerned. An character or a drift of national sympathy, and so may irritate any of the parties concerned. An anti-foreign spirit may easily be enkindled, or if already existing may be increased. In this matter the safety of commercial as well as re-ligious interests is concerned.

#### THE HARLEM SPEEDWAY. Earnest Fight to Prevent the Abuses

or Vandaltem in Its Construction.

From Garden and Porest. We have more than once referred to the ex-traordinary action of the Park Board in this city in giving out contracts for a driveway along two miles of the shore line of Manhattan Island without consulting their own professional adviser, or any other artist of recognized skill in designing parks. Our readers have been in-formed that eminent artists, speaking for the sociated architects, painters, and sculptors of New York, and every newspaper which repre-New York, and every newspaper which represents the cultivated public opinion of the city protested against this shameful waste of an opportunity to make a riverside parkway, which, its beauty, availability, and adaptedness to varied public use, would be one of the most valuable of the city's passessions. After many delays and much discussion, in which the Commissioners have made it platu that they do not possess even an elementary idea that anything in the nature of design is essential to the proper development of a public pleasure ground, they suddenly, at their last meeting, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board, at its peat meeting, ap-

in the nature of design is essential to the proper development of a public pleasure ground, they suddenly, at their last meeting, passed the following resolution:

Resolved. That this Board, at its next meeting, appoint a landscape gardener for the speedway, and that time for that meeting.

It was announced also that these applicants would be required to appear in person at the meetings of the committee.

It is charitable to assume that the Park Board is acting in good failst, that its members are really endeavoring to make tardy amends for their neglect to appoint a designer in the beginning, and for their refusal to accept the counsel of their own official designer. But if they imagine that they are complying with the spirft of the request made by the Municipal Art Society and others, and that they are disarming public criticism by doing the right thing now after so long a delay, their resolution shows an astounding ignorance of their duties as trusted custodians of the city's property and a boordah incapacity to appreciate the functions and responsibilities of a landscape gardener in the broad sense of the term. This resolution proves that here are three reputable citizens who cannot be made to understand that expert ability, taste, and skill deserve some consideration, nor that an artist of training, experience, and reputation in designing public parks ought to hold a different position as related to such works and to the officers who administer them from that occupied by a day laborer.

What the people want, what the people have a right to demand, and what it is the business of the Park Hoard to supply, is an artist of distinction whose name will stand as security that the work done for the city will be worthy of the city. If a new municipal building were to be constructed, even a Park Commissioner would admit that it might be well to intrust the work to an architect who stands in the front rank of his profession. No one but a Park Commissioner will contend that a rule equally rigid ought not to be observe

tency from his last employer, and replying to President Clausen as that official cross-questions him to find out how much be knows about architecture.

No doubt there will be applicants enough for the place, and many of them may be worthy men, but the very fact that they appear as applicants will prove that they appear as a position of the leading designers of parks in the country. Plenty of so-alied landscape gardeners can be found who will bring testimonials from some gentlema; or lady to the effect that they know how to make lawns and plant shrubbery. But here is a picturesque river front two miles long to be treated, and provision to be made for the population of the largest city on the continent, who will throng thither to witness some spectacle on the river or on the road. The place calls for a man who knows how to do something beyond the laying out of flower beds. It is true that contracts have already been given out, but the work will never satisfy the people of New York until these contracts are revised. No one can be trusted to meet the problems thus presented except an expert in designing public works of this character who can confidently assume the responsibility of rectifying mistakes, if any have been made. The city asks not only for a man whose reputation will be a guarantee of the best work, but for one whose self-respect will allow no interference within his special field. Just at this point lies the consideration which makes this more than a local issue. Here is a fundamental rule which must be established, not only in this city, but in every city of the country, if our parks come up to the full measure of their usefulness and their beauty. A Park Commissioner has nothing to do with matters of design. He does not make profession of any skill to build a park or a bridge or a statue or a monument, but it is his business to select

## THE SUPREME COURT IN SESSION.

All the Justices Present for the Octob Term-Fourteen Attorneys Admitted. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- The Supreme Court of the United States began its October term at noon to-day. All the Justices were present. Justice Jackson, who has been in poor health s recovering rapidly, and will be able to attend the sittings of the court. As is usual on open-ing days the session was of short duration. The limited space reserved for spectators was crowded, and inside the bar there were many distinguished lawyers, including ex-Attorney-General Garland, ex-Assistant Attorney-Gen-

eral Maury, Alexander Porter Morse, and Judge Jere. M. Wilson and Calderon Carlisle, who were Madeleine Pollard's counsel. Assistant Attor-ney-General Whitney represented the Governney-General Whitney represented the Government.

When the black-robed Chief Justice and the eight Associate Justices had taken their seats and the court had been called to order. Chief Justice Fuller announced that, as the President was out of town, the usual practice of immediate adjournment, to enable the members of the court to pay their respects to him, would not be followed, and the court would remain in session for the transaction of business. Fourteen attorneys from various parts of the country were admitted to the bar, and a number of minor cases were dismissed or advanced or made subject to motion under agreement of counsel. At 12:20 the court adjourned until to morrow.

counsel. At 12:90 the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Nearly all the Justices show the good effects of their outings. They have all returned to Washington within a fortnight. Chief Justice Fuller spent his vacation in Sorento, Me. Justice Field has been in the Catakilis. Justice Harlan was at Halifax early in the summer, and concluded his outing at Berkeley Springs. Va., with Justice Withe. Justice Gray and Justice Brown spent the summer in Europe. Justice Brewer had his holiday in Vermont, and Justice Shrewer had his holiday in Vermont, and Justice Shrewer had his holiday in Vermont, and Justice Shrewer had his holiday in Vermont, and Justice Shrims had his in the Pennsylvania mountains. Justice Jackson ended up a long trip for his health in the West and Northwest at Manitou Springs, Col.

## GARBAGE COMMISSION'S TRIP. They Will Study Personally the Systems of Disposal in Eleven Cities.

The Garbage Commission in session yesterday at their rooms in the Army building, decided to visit and examine the garbage plants and systems of eleven different cities in this country. The Commission, composed of ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, ex-Postmaster-General James,
Lieux-Commander Delehanty, Federal Supervisor of the Harbor, Commissioner of Street
Cleaning Andrews, and President Wilson of the
Board of Health, will start from this city on the
evening of the 17 instant for Boston, where
they will study the method of disposing of the
refuse in operation in that city.
From Reaton they will go to the following
cities in the order named: Montreal, Betroit,
Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittaburgh,
Atlanta, Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia, and
Yonkers. Their plan is to travel by night, and
they expect to finish their work by the 26th,
consuming nine days in all. The Commission, composed of ex-Mayor Frank-

## This Anti-Saloon Plank Invalid.

The jury that has been trying the suit brought by Conrad P. Friender against the order of United Friends before Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court returned yesterday a verdict in favor of Friender for \$1,140. In 1892 Frank Kruper, who was a memier of the order died, leaving a policy of \$1,000 in the order payable to his friend and partner in the real estate business, Charles F. Friender. Friender had a scioon in Teath avenue. When the case warrand the lawyer for the order cited a prevision in its constitution to the effect that come interested in a saloon or liquer business should receive any benefit from the order either on his own or any one class life. Justice lutterson told the jury to ignore this defence. Supreme Court returned yesterday a verdict in

The Best Way. Stuffer-You know that girl who refused me ! 500 has just insuited me by inviting me to dinner. Dushaway - What are you going to do I